

*just in case you're seeing this!  
J. D. W. B.*

# What Next? Four Experts—

## Stalin's Death May Help End Korean War

(NOTE: Isaac Don Levine, author of the following article, is an acknowledged authority on Soviet Russia. He was a pioneer in the 1920s in exposing communism as a dictatorship. Mr. Levine was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1911. He has been a newspaperman and free-lance writer since 1921. He wrote the first biography of Stalin. The opinions expressed in this article are the author's own.)

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

Written for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers

The end of the Korean war within a matter of several months is likely to prove the first major global repercussion of the passing of Stalin from the seat of supreme power in Moscow.

The Kremlin's announcement of the near-fatal stroke suffered by the dictator, coming as it did 48 hours after it had occurred, may indeed mean that Stalin already is dead.

That the men of the Politburo were terrified by Stalin's sudden collapse Sunday night is shown by their delay in releasing the news to the Russian people and the world.

However, whether Stalin lingers on for months or whether his demise is a matter of hours or days, his passing from supreme control is of stupendous moment to the world. It promises to open a new chapter in history.

The fear which ever haunts the inner clique in the Kremlin is the key to the coming developments on the world stage. The heirs to Stalin's mantle are sure to put on a facade of truculence in their dealings with the outside world and to unleash at home a new wave of terror to consolidate their power.

But under the cover of a smoke-screen of bravado the Kremlin will seek to execute a cautious and crafty retreat from its advanced positions on the global front. The junta in the Kremlin will not take any chances with a counter attack from the outside while it is preoccupied inside with the problem of the succession of power and with the danger of a breakdown in the morale of the communist henchmen everywhere.

For the passing of Stalin is a severe blow to the morale of the Soviet occupation forces in East

Germany and Austria, in Poland and in the Balkans. This the Kremlin knows only too well. It is keenly aware that Stalin's end is a blow to the morale of the Red fighters in Indo-China and Malaya and on the streets of Tehran. Above all, it is a grievous shock to the Red armies on the battlefields of Korea.

We may therefore look forward, first, to an indirect Soviet approach to settle the Korean conflict on the most favorable terms offered by us during the 1952 armistice negotiations. Such a settlement would be regarded by the Kremlin as a prelude to an over-all global settlement which would insure the retention by the Soviet aggressors of all the loot and possessions seized during and after World War II.

Simultaneous with a Soviet diplomatic offensive to end the Korean conflict with the Reds in possession of most of North Korea, we may look forward to a vigorous campaign by the followers of Aneurin Bevan in Britain, of Lombardo Toledano in Latin America, and of the "neutralists" in Western Europe.

The Kremlin's faithful followers thruout the world will be marshaled in a renewed crusade for "peace" and against American "warmongering." But this time the campaign may find a more favorable soil and lead to the complete collapse of the projected European defense system.

The entire structure of American foreign and domestic policy faces a revolutionary readjustment. The policy of containment which we had followed for years was in reality tantamount to a holding operation until Stalin's death. Now that Stalin has passed out of the picture, we hardly are prepared for the consequences.

These are some of the facts which will be challenging the nation in the weeks to come;



MR. LEVINE

- The threat of aggressive war on the part of the Soviets is bound to recede, forcing a reappraisal of America's rearmament at home and defense preparedness abroad.
- The prospect of a widening rift between the United States, on one hand, and the Western European nations, on the other, in devising a workable new policy in dealing with Moscow.
- The possibility of a deflationary reaction in the world markets which might be reflected in our own economy to the point of a considerable recession due to the anticipated curtailment of war orders.
- The resurgence of violent opposition to the communist usurpers in all the satellite countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania—with consequent pressure upon the United States for help in effecting their liberation.
- The likelihood of a sudden rise in the number of defectors from the Soviet military and civil services abroad, reflecting the fall in the morale of the communist ruling caste.

The paramount question before the Eisenhower Administration is whether we will give the jittery successors to Stalin the opportunity to entrench themselves and build up their power for further aggression at a later date. Or can we devise psychological and diplomatic measures which will put Soviet imperialism in full retreat?

CPYRGHT

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UNCLASSIFIED

Molotov.

1. St & Lenin

2. St close ties to the people.

MB Whining class & toiling peasantry.

3 St The manian theorist

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5 St & ~~the~~ mil power.

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The DDI believes that paragraph  
3. should read as follows:

A struggle for power could develop  
within the Soviet hierarchy at any  
time. Given the nature of the Soviet  
state, such a struggle would probably  
be carried on within the Party organization.  
However, any serious disagreement could  
well have much more widespread effects,  
involving the Army, or large sections of the population.  
~~If a struggle should break out~~  
~~such~~  
in the near future, we believe that  
the hold of the Communist Party over  
the USSR is not likely to be shaken  
quickly. So long as the struggle  
is confined within the Kremlin, we

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do not believe that it would  
lead the rulers of the USSR  
deliberately to initiate general  
war.

# Today And Tomorrow . . . By Walter Lippmann

## The Succession to Stalin

THE SOVIET regime must now meet the test of succession—of how the power which has been concentrated in Stalin's hands is to be exercised after his death. Next only to a decisive defeat in a great war, this is the severest test of a régime like this one. For it has no principle of legitimate succession. No one can inherit Stalin's power. There is no line of heredity in the Soviet Union. No one can be elected to Stalin's power. There are no elections. Stalin's successor, like Stalin himself, will have what power he can take and can hold against his rivals.

It is, therefore, most improbable that there is any man, say Malenkov, who can surely take Stalin's place and carry on as before. The struggle in which Stalin made himself the successor of Lenin lasted more than 10 years. We may count on it that Stalin's true successor, if there is one, will not be established certainly for some considerable time, perhaps for many years. It could turn out that Stalin has no successor.

THE KIND of power that Stalin has exercised cannot be transferred intact. It is a kind of power that has to be grasped by the new pretender and made his own by his own actions. For the power of Stalin is not in an office which, if someone occupies it, carries with it all the prerogatives and powers. The nature of Stalin's power in the Soviet Union is more like that of the old political city boss, only of course on an imperial scale.

It is a power based on the fact that in a long struggle with his rivals over the years—by promotions, demotions, purges and liquidations—he has succeeded in putting his own men, subject to his own will, in all the key points of the régime. In the end Stalin made himself the boss of the party organization, of the bureaucracies, the secret police, the armed forces. The real power of Stalin has resided not in his titles and his office but in this machine.

THE PROBLEM of the succession in the USSR is the problem of this machine through which Stalin has governed the great organizations of which the Soviet régime is composed. They are the Communist Party, which has been Malenkov's, the Secret Police, which has been Beria's, the Bureaucracy, which, it would appear, has been Molotov's, and the armed forces, which, at last accounts, seem to have been Bulganin's.

Stalin has exercised all the ultimate power by ruling over men and

through his henchmen at the key points beneath them and around them. If his successor is to take over Stalin's power, all these powerful men, except the one who is to rise to the top, and all henchmen at the key points must accept the new supreme ruler as their personal lord. It is hard to believe that this can happen easily or quickly. If it does, it will be the greatest surprise, and the most disconcerting, that has yet come out of Soviet Russia.

EVEN IF we assume that there has been worked out during Stalin's lifetime substantial agreement inside the Politburo about the succession, there is every prospect, we may suppose, that at the least there will be a period in which the new régime is preoccupied in consolidating itself. It is probable, however, that there will also be a struggle for power. And it is possible that this struggle may be severe and prolonged and momentous.

The stakes are immense for

the world and for ourselves. So much is at stake that it is impossible to say too emphatically that this is the time of times when public men and all who speak and write should hold themselves to the highest rules of responsibility—avoiding all loose talk and all loose gestures, all threats, promises, prophecies, and provocations, until this country and its allies can judge soberly and seriously the new danger and the new prospects.

If there is a struggle for power inside the Soviet Union, there may be an interval when the Soviet Union appears not to be reacting to the outer world. There may be imprudent men who think this means it can never react. In such an interval we should listen to the counsel of our wisest men here and abroad. For in that interval it may be that good things can be done that would give life and hope to mankind, or that foolish and thoughtless things would be done which might bring catastrophic consequences.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1953.

# Delivered by Malenkov, Beria and Molotov

CPYRGHT

The wise leadership of the great Stalin secured for our people the building of socialism in the U. S. S. R. and the world-historic victory of the Soviet Union in the great fatherland war. The great architect of communism, the leader of genius, our own Stalin, has armed our party and people with the grandiose program of communism abuilding.

**'Unquenchable Grief'**

Comrades, the grief is unquenchable in our hearts, the loss is unbelievably heavy, but the steel-like will of the Communist party will not bend under this burden: Its unity and its firm will to fight for communism will not be shaken. Our party, armed with the revolutionary theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, made wise by the half-century-long struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people, knows how to conduct its affairs in order to secure the building of a Communist society. The Central Committees of our party and the Soviet Government have been trained for governing the country by the great school of Lenin and Stalin.

In the fire of civil war and intervention, during the difficult years of struggle against drought and famine, in the struggle for the industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture, in the difficult years of the great fatherland war, when the fate of our motherland was in the balance, as well as the fate of the whole of mankind, the Central Committee of the party and the Soviet Government, heading and directing the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, acquired enormous experience in the leadership of the party and the country. Therefore the people of the Soviet Union can also in the future rely on the Communist party, its Central Committee and their Soviet Government with complete trust.

The enemies of the Soviet state reckon that the heavy loss inflicted upon us will lead to disarray and confusion in our ranks. However, the calculations of the enemy are experiencing disappointment everywhere.

He who is not blind sees that our party, during its difficult days, is closing its ranks still more closely, that it is united and invincible. He who is not blind sees that during these grievous days all the peoples of the Soviet Union, a fraternal union with the great Russian people, have rallied still more closely around the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist party.

**Domestic Policy Described**

The Soviet people unanimously support the home as well as the foreign policy of the Soviet state. Our policy at home is based on the unshakable union of the working-class and collective farm peasants on fraternal friendship between the peoples of our country, on the firm union of the Soviet nation with all the nationalities by a system of a united great multinational state—the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

This policy is directed toward the further strengthening of the economic and military might of our state, for the further development of the national economy, and the maximum satisfaction of the growing material and cultural demands of all Soviet society.

The workers, collective farm peasants and intelligentsia of our country can work calmly and confidently knowing that the Soviet Government will solicitously and incessantly guard their rights, written in the Stalin Constitution.

Our foreign policy is lucid and comprehensible. The founder of the Soviet regime, Lenin, defined the foreign policy of the Soviet state as a policy of peace, a policy implemented and continued by the great continuator of the cause of Lenin, our wise leader Stalin. And the powerful policy of the Soviet Government will continue to adhere to the Lenin-Stalin policy, the preservation and stabilization of peace, the struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, a policy of international cooperation, and the development of business relations with all countries on a mutual basis.

**Links to 'People's Democracies'**  
The Soviet Government will consolidate even further fraternal alliance and friendship, cooperation in the common struggle for the cause of peace that world over, extensive economic and cultural collaboration with the People's Democratic Republic of China, the Chinese People's Republic, with

all countries of people's democracy.

Our brothers and friends abroad should be sure that the Communist party and the peoples of the Soviet Union, faithful to the banner of the proletarian internationalism, the banner of Lenin and Stalin, will continue to strengthen and develop friendly relations with the toilers of the capitalist and colonial countries who fight for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. A deep feeling of friendship connects our people with the heroic Korean people who fight for their independence.

Our great leaders Lenin and Stalin taught us to intensify and sharpen constantly the vigilance of the party and of the people against the machinations of enemies of the Soviet state.

Now we must intensify still more our vigilance. Let no one think that the enemies of the Soviet state may catch us unaware. Our heroic armed forces are equipped with all types of modern weapons for the defense of the Soviet land.

Our soldiers and naval ratings, officers and generals, enriched by the experience of the great fatherland war, will know how to meet in the appropriate way any aggressor who may dare to attack our country.

The strength and invincibility of our state consist not only of its having an army Steele in battle and covered with glory. The might of the Soviet state consists of the unity of the Soviet people and its confidence in the Communist party, the leading force of Soviet society, in the confidence of the people in its own Soviet Government.

**Changes in Government, Cited**

The Communist party and the Soviet Government highly value this confidence of the people. The Soviet people has greeted with unanimous approval the decision of the Central Committee of our party, the Council of Ministers and the U. S. S. R. Supreme Council Presidium on measures of greatest importance, directed toward insuring an uninterrupted and correct leadership of the whole life of the country.

One of the most important decisions is the appointment to the post of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R. of the talented pupil of Lenin and the faithful comrade in arms of Stalin, Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov.

The decisions adopted by the highest party and state organs of our country were a vivid expression of the complete unity and singleness of the leadership of the party and the state. This unity and singleness in the leadership of the country is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the internal and external policy worked out in the course of many years by our party and Government under the guidance of Lenin and Stalin.

Stalin, like Lenin, left to our party and our country a great legacy, which must be treasured as the pupil of one's eye, and constantly multiplied.

Great Stalin trained and rallied himself leaders well tried in battles, who have mastered the Lenin-Stalin ability of leadership and on whose shoulders has fallen the historic responsibility to carry the great cause begun by Lenin and successfully continued by Stalin to a victorious end.

The peoples of our country can be confident that the Communist party and the Government of the Soviet Union will not spare their forces and their lives to preserve the steel-like unity in the ranks of the party and the leadership to strengthen the indestructible friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union; to strengthen the might of the Soviet state; to preserve always the loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

**By Mr. Molotov**

Dear comrades and friends: In these days we are all going through a deep grief—the demise of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the loss of the great leader and at the same time a close friend and our own, infinitely dear man. Among old and close friends, and millions and millions of the Soviet people like the workers in all countries the world over take leave today of Comrade Stalin, whom we have loved in our hearts and who will live in our hearts forever.

Comrade Stalin called himself a disciple of Lenin, with whom he was born in 1879 in Gori, Georgia. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party, with whom he

guided the revolutionary struggle of the people against Czarism and capitalism, for the overthrow of the yoke of the landlords and capitalists in our country. With Lenin, he designed and built our Soviet Socialist state, with whom he laid the foundations of the fraternal collaboration and unification—growing even as we watch it—of the great and small peoples.

Stalin is the great continuator of the great house of Lenin. Under the leadership of the Communist party, headed by Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people have built socialism in our country and have begun the implementation of the mighty program for the steady rise of the material welfare and cultural level of the Soviet people.

**'Invincible Camp' Secured**

Having won a world historic victory over fascism in the Second World War and thus decisively weakened the strength of the enemies from without, the Soviet Union led the U. S. S. R. from a position of international isolation by securing the formation of an invincible camp of peace-loving states with a population of 800,000,000 and opened to our country bright vistas for the construction of a Communist society based on free labor, true equality and fraternity of the people.

We can truly be proud of the fact that during the past thirty years we have lived and worked under the guidance of Comrade Stalin. We are educated by Lenin and Stalin's pupils. We shall forever remember what Stalin taught us to his last day, for we wish to be loyal and worthy disciples and followers of Stalin. Comrade Stalin's whole life was irradiated with the shining light of the great ideas of the inspired, people's fighter for communism—a vivid and vivifying example to us.

Stalin came from the people, was always aware of his close ties with the people, the working class and toiling peasantry, devoted all his mighty strength, his whole superior genius, to the people's life of the country.

When still a youth, Comrade Stalin realized and profoundly understood that in our time the people can find their way to a happy life only by dint of a struggle for communism. This determined him. Stalin dedicated himself, his whole life without any reservation, to the struggle for communism, to a selfless struggle for the happiness of the workers, for the happiness of the people.

**Stalin's Dual Effort**

Stalin always knew how to combine the everyday, difficult activities of a Communist and revolutionary of the working class with a profound study of the theory of Marxism.

This is how he was in his early years in Tiflis and Baku. This is how he was in the stormy years of the Russian Revolution and in the difficult years of Czarist reaction, when he was closely connected with the workers of Petersburg (Petrograd). He was constantly under the yoke of oppression, suffering persecution, in prison and exile.

Stalin, like Lenin, left to our party and our country a great legacy, which must be treasured as the pupil of one's eye, and constantly multiplied.

Great Stalin trained and rallied himself leaders well tried in battles, who have mastered the Lenin-Stalin ability of leadership and on whose shoulders has fallen the historic responsibility to carry the great cause begun by Lenin and successfully continued by Stalin to a victorious end.

The peoples of our country can be confident that the Communist party and the Government of the Soviet Union will not spare their forces and their lives to preserve the steel-like unity in the ranks of the party and the leadership to strengthen the indestructible friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union; to strengthen the might of the Soviet state; to preserve always the loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

In the course of those years our party grew, rose and rallied together into a great leading force of Socialist revolution in our country and became the leading force of the whole international workers' movement.

In the course of those years the Soviet multi-national state, which became an example of the practical realization of friendship and fraternal cooperation among the peoples supported by the working-class and collective farmers,

The gigantic role of leading this great cause, of managing the development of the forces of our party and the Soviet state belongs to Comrade Stalin. During these years Stalin not only administered the daily task of Socialist construction in the U. S. S. R., but he constantly worked on the theoretical problems of the construction of communism in our country and on the problems of international communism by throwing the light of Marxist-Leninist science on the way to further development of socialism and capitalism.

He armed our party and the whole Soviet people with new and most important discoveries in the field of Marxist-Leninist science, discoveries which will for many years illuminate our forward movement toward the victory of communism.

Stalin directly led the work of creating and organizing the strength of the Red Army and its glorious military deeds at the most decisive fronts during the years of the civil war.

Stalin, as Supreme Commander in Chief during the years of the great fatherland war, led our country to victory over fascism, which fundamentally altered the situation in Europe and in Asia.

To be faithful and worthy continuators of Stalin means always to remember and constantly to care about the strengthening of the Soviet Army and Navy, insuring the worthy preparation of the Soviet armed forces in the event of any move of the aggressor against our country. To be faithful and worthy continuators of Stalin also means to show the necessary vigilance and firmness in the struggle against the various troubles launched by our enemies.

Our Soviet state has no aggressive aims and, on its part, does not permit intervention in the affairs of other states.

Our foreign policy, which is known the world over as Stalin peace-loving foreign policy, is a policy in defense of peace among peoples, is an unwavering policy of the preservation and consolidation of peace, of a struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, a policy of international cooperation and development of trade relations with all countries, which also themselves aspire to it.

**'Basic Interest' Yields Policy**

Such a foreign policy corresponds to the basic interest of the Soviet people and at the same time to the interests of all other peace-loving peoples. In our country, on the Soviet basis, the formation of such a multi-national state has been carried out, which for its stability, the steady growth of its material might and upswing in the culture of the peoples, has no parallel in history.

In this entire matter and above all in the matter of developing new and friendly relations between the peoples of our country, a particular and exceptionally high role was played by Comrade Stalin, who not only directed the development of our multi-national Soviet state over a great many years but theoretically cast light on vital contemporary problems of a national and colonial nature, and, here too, promoted the development of the scientific basis of Marxism and Leninism.

In present-day conditions, all this assumes particular significance, especially in connection with the formation of the states of people's democracy and the growth of the national-liberation movement in colonies and dependent countries.

Faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the peoples of the U. S. S. R. are developing and unwaveringly consolidating fraternal friendship and collaboration with the great Chinese people, with the workers of all the countries of the people's democracies and friendly ties with the workers in capitalist and colonial countries struggling for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

**Communist Party Extolled**

Dear comrades and friends: During these difficult days, we can see especially well and experience constantly what a mighty, unwavering and faithful support for the Soviet people is our Communist party, its steely unity, its unbreakable ties with the workers' masses.

Our party, following the behests of the great Stalin, gives us a clear direction for further struggle for the great cause of constructing communism in our country. We must rally still closer, still more firmly, around the Central Committee of our party, around the Soviet Government.

The immortal name of Stalin will always live in our hearts, in the hearts of the Soviet people and all progressive humanity. The fame of his great works for the good and happiness of our people and the workers of the whole world will live through the ages. Long live the great, all-conquering teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin and Stalin!

Long live our mighty Socialist homeland, our heroic Soviet people!

Long live the great Communist party of the Soviet people!

# Texts of the Funeral Orations

Bonwit

believes

you should

treat your

feet to a

marvelous

new life

with

**Marie Earle's Foot**

Treatment Cream.

This soothing

new emollient

is a double wonder

...it relieves

tiredness, soreness

and chapping

...it beautifies

the feet,

softening them

and counteracting

dryness.

**Marie Earle's Foot**

Treatment Cream

will put your best

foot forward in this

season's bare sandals

**LONDON, March 9 (T.P.)—** Following are translations of the orations by Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, Deputy Premier Lavrenti P. Beria and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov at the funeral of Joseph Stalin in Moscow today, as broadcast:

**By Mr. Malenkov .**

Our party, the Soviet people, all humanity, have suffered a most grievous, irreparable loss. The glorious life-path of our teacher and leader, the greatest genius of humanity, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, has ended. In these sorrowful days, the great sorrow of the Soviet people is being shared by all progressive humanity.

Stalin's name is infinitely dear to the Soviet people and the widest people's masses in all parts of the globe. Vast are the grandeur and significance of Comrade Stalin's activities for the Soviet people and workers of all lands. His works will live forever, and grateful posterity, in common with us, will praise Stalin's name.

Stalin gave his life in the cause of liberating the working class and all workers from the yoke and bondage of exploiters, in the cause of freeing mankind from exterminating wars, in the cause of the struggle for a free and happy life on earth for toiling man.

Comrade Stalin, the great thinker of our epoch, creatively developed in new historic conditions the teachings of Marxism and Leninism. Stalin's name justly takes its place beside the names of the greatest men in the history of mankind—Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Our party adheres to the great teachings of Marxism and Leninism, which furnish the party and people with the invincible strength and ability to blaze new paths in history.

Lenin and Stalin, in the course of long years, waged under difficult underground conditions a struggle for deliverance of the peoples of Russia from the yoke of autocracy and from the oppression of landowners and capitalists. Headed by Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people have accomplished the greatest revolution in the history of mankind, have put an end to a regime of capitalism in our country and entered upon a new path, the path of socialism.

**"Abolition of Exploitation"**

Continuing the work of Lenin and steadily developing Lenin's teaching, which illuminates the way ahead for the party and Soviet state, Comrade Stalin brought our country to a world historic victory of socialism, which insured for the first time in many thousands of years of existence of human society the abolition of exploitation of man by man. Lenin and Stalin founded the first workers' and peasants' state in the world.

Comrade Stalin worked tirelessly to strengthen the Soviet State. The strength and might of our state are the most important conditions for the successful construction of communism in our country. It is our sacred duty to continue to strengthen our great Socialist state, the bulwark of peace and security of peoples, tirelessly and in every way.

With the name of Comrade Stalin is connected the solution of one of the most complicated questions in the history of the development of society, namely the question of nationalities.

In the history of the development of human society and the national question, the greatest theoretician of the national question, Comrade Stalin, secured, for the first time in history within the frontier of a huge multi-national state, the liquidation of national strife.

Under Comrade Stalin's leadership, our party has overcome the economic and cultural backwardness of a people who were formerly oppressed, by uniting into one brotherly family all the nationalities of the Soviet Union and forging friendship among nations. Our sacred duty is to strengthen and further the unity and friendship of the nations of the Soviet Union and to strengthen the Soviet multi-national state and friendship among the peoples of our country. We are not afraid of any internal or external enemies. Under the direct leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Army was created and strengthened.

The strengthening of the de-

fensive power of the country and the consolidation of the Soviet armed forces were the untiring concern of Comrade Stalin. Headed by its great military leader, Generalissimo Stalin, the Soviet Army won a historic victory during the Second World War and delivered the peoples of Europe and Asia from the threat of Fascist slavery. Our sacred duty is to strengthen by every means the mighty Soviet armed forces. We must keep them in a state of fighting preparedness for a crushing rebuff to any attack of any enemy.

As a result of the ceaseless toll of Comrade Stalin, in accordance with plans worked out with him, our party has converted a formerly backward country into a highly industrial and collective powers, and has created a new economic order which knows no crises nor unemployment. It is our sacred duty to insure the further flourishing of our Socialist motherland. We must develop by every means our Socialist industry, the bulwark of might and strength of our country. We must develop by every means our collective farm order and strive for a further upsurge and flourishing of all collective farms of the Soviet country and to strengthen the union of working class and collective farm peasantry.

In the internal sphere, our main task is ceaselessly to strive for further improvement in the material welfare of the workers, the collective farmers, the intelligentsia and all the Soviet people. It is a law for our party and Government to implement the duty of ceaselessly striving for the good of the people for the maximum satisfaction of its material and cultural needs. Lenin and Stalin created and tempered our party as a great transforming force of society. Comrade Stalin taught all his life that there is nothing higher than the title of member of the Communist party.

**"Stubborn Struggle"**

In a stubborn struggle against enemies, Comrade Stalin defended the monolithic unity of the ranks of our party. It is our sacred duty to preserve this spirit so as to be able further to strengthen the great Communist party. The strength and invincibility of our party lies in the unity and close rallying together of its ranks, in the unity of the will and the actions, in the ability of party members to merge their wills in the will and wishes of the party. The strength and invincibility of our party lies in its close ties with the masses of the people. The unity of the party and the people is based on the party's constant service to the interests of the people. We must treasure the unity of the party as the pupil of our eye.

We must strengthen further the unbreakable bonds between the party and people and train the Communists and all working people in the spirit of high political vigilance, of intolerance and firmness in the struggle against internal, inner and the foreign enemies.

Under the leadership of the great Stalin, a mighty camp of peace, democracy and socialism has been set up. In that camp, in close fraternal unity with the Soviet people, march the great Chinese people. The fraternal peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, the (East) German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic.

In a stubborn battle, the heroic Korean people are defending the independence of their motherland. A courageous fight is being waged for freedom and national independence by the people of Vietnam. It is our sacred task to preserve and consolidate the greatest attainment of the people—the camp of peace, democracy and socialism—to strengthen the ties, friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the democratic bloc.

**Amity With China Stressed**

We must in every way consolidate the eternal, indestructible and fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union with the great Chinese people and with the workers in all countries of the people's democracy.

The peoples of all lands know Comrade Stalin as the great sign of peace. Comrade Stalin has given the peoples of his genius toward the peaceful cause of peace for the peoples of all countries.

The foreign policy of the Soviet state, a policy of peace and friendliness between peoples, forms a shattering barrier to the unleashing of a new war and is in conformity with the vital interests of all people. The Soviet Union has invariably been championing the defense of the cause of peace, for its interests are inseparable from the cause of peace the world over.

The Soviet Union has waged and is waging a consistent policy for the preservation and stabilization of peace, a policy of struggle against the preparation and unleashing of new war, a policy of international cooperation and development of business relations with all countries, a policy based on the Lenin-Stalin premise of the possibility of the prolonged coexistence and peaceful competition of two different systems, capitalist and socialist.

Stalin educated us in the spirit of boundlessly loyal service to the interests of the people. We are the true servants of the people and the people want peace and hate war. May it come to pass, the wish, sacred to all of us, of people to prevent the spilling of blood of millions of people and to insure peaceful construction of a happy life.

**Peace Policy Is 'Correct'**

In the sphere of foreign policy, our main care consists in not permitting a new war and in living in peace with all countries. The Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government consider the most correct, essential and just foreign policy is the policy of peace among all peoples, based on a mutual trust, openly and updated by facts and confirmed by facts.

The Government must serve their people faithfully, and the people's thirst for peace and curse war. Criminal will be those Governments that will want to trick peoples and go against the sacred task of peoples to maintain peace and prevent a new bloody massacre.

The Communist party and Soviet Government insist that a policy of peace between nations is the only correct policy that corresponds with the interests of all nations.

Comrades:

The passing of our great leader and teacher, the great Stalin, imposes on all the Soviet people the duty to multiply their efforts to realize the grandiose tasks and increase their party in the common cause of construction of a Communist society and in the strengthening of the power and defense abilities of our Socialist fatherlands.

Tollers of the Soviet Union, see and know that our powerful fatherland is advancing toward new successes.

We have all that is necessary to build fully a Communist society. With firm faith in their limitless forces and possibilities, the Soviet people will proceed with the great cause of building communism. There are no forces in the world which can stop the forward movement of Soviet society toward communism.

Farewell, our teacher and leader, our dear friend, our comrade, Stalin!

Forward, along the road toward the complete victory of the great cause of Lenin and Stalin!

**By Mr. Beria**

Dear comrades and friends:

It is difficult to express this feeling of profound grief that is being experienced during these days by our party and the peoples in our country, as well as all progressive mankind.

Stalin is no more, the great comrade at arms and inspired continuer of Lenin's work.

We have lost a man who stood closest to us and who was beloved of all Soviet people, of millions of workers of the world. The whole life and activities of the great Stalin were an inspiring example of faithfulness to Leninism, an example of selfless service to the working class and the whole working people, to the cause of the liberation of workers from the yoke of exploitation.

The great Lenin founded our party; he led it to the victory of the proletarian revolution. Together with the great Lenin, his great comrade in arms Stalin has been strengthening the Bolshevik party and creating the first Socialist state in the world. After Stalin's death, Stalin, for almost thirty years, led our party and the country along Lenin's path.

Stalin has defended Leninism against numerous enemies, and has developed and enriched Lenin's teaching in new historical conditions.

CPYRIGHT

Malenkov.

(Marx, Engels & Lenin)

- 1 - Long adulation of '50s - the man - link to L  
Shows of Stalin's role in:
- 2 Nationalities? - SL liquidated nat'l  
Shift in a huge multi-nat'l st.
- 3 Mil. power  
Our duty is to strengthen it to  
Crush an attacker.
- 3 Econ. power.  
Our duty to build it  
NB Shows on need to develop for coll'ne farms  
& "Strive for a further upsurge & flourishing  
of all coll'ne farms."
- 4 Material welfare of all.
- 4 Party - unity & strength  
Party duties to nation.
- 5 Sat's incl N<sup>o</sup>-Koreans  
CC stressed.
- 6 Peace

Esp. up to sr as evidence  
of weakness are  
 ⇒ nationalities  
 ⇒ coll'ne farm  
 increase in mat. welfare  
 Party to nation

Beria -

1. Link ST to Lenin

1<sup>st</sup> mention of Com'ism to come  
Mal spoke only of Soc'ism

2. Farmers of CIP.

no schisms - our ens are now:  
disappt'd

3. Dom. pol.

"plugs collectives again via alliance  
of working class & collective farm peasant"

4 Fr. pol.

Peace - prep vs aggress war -  
internat'l cooper, devel internat'l  
commerce -

⇒ plugs C.C.

⇒ aid to CIPs abroad.  
plug to NDK

5 Ware the en. Vigilance

6 Plug for Mal.